of merit, notably the water-color views of Pwiss

and Bavarian life by W. H. Holmes, Venetian

scenes by Max Weyl, etchings by E. H. Miller, por-

and others, including two Episcopal bishops by a

lady, landscapes in oll by Mr. Forsberg and by

Ross Turner, and exquisite flowers by an artist

whose name was not appended to some of the

finest. There were other gems too remotely seen

through the tangle of nice people present to at-tempt a mention. With half the number of

visitors the artistic success of the evening would

not get within range of them. Washington has

sore need of an art hall, and would have had one

long ago had it been any other city than a National

Capital, accustomed to lean heavily on the purse of

Congres. Besides the members of the club, both

gentlemen and ladies, who were very generally

present, a few of those discernible in the crush

were Mrs. Hayes and one of her young lady vis-

itor, who came early and retired early; President

Gallaudet and daughter; Mrs. Hill and Miss Slay-

Mr. Nordhoff has fortunately recovered from an

for further experiments in tea culture, \$10,000; for

the erection of a new museum building in connec-

the reclamation of arid and waste lands in the Ter-

Stanley Matthews' Nomination.

his name sent in for confirmation as Associate

questions Judge Matthews' fitness for the place.

ministration before taking action upon the nomi-

nations now before it, it is, from present appear-

The Post-Office Bill.

committee on the Post-Office appropriation bill,

vesterday heard the Postmaster-General Second

ditor McGrew, and Mr. Gurley, chief of the letter-

to recommend an increase of \$100,000 for the free-

delivery service, and made several other amend-

A Half a Millien.

Miss Catharine Quackenbush, at the age of eighty-

tributed among her distant relatives. Captain

Quackenbush, U. S. N., inherits about \$70,000; his

nephew, John N. Quackenbush, of the Navy, one-

third of that amount; the wife of Lieutenant Da-

vis, U. S. N., a son of the late Admiral Davis,

The Mississippi River Bill.

its work upon the river and harbor bill vesterday.

and agreed upon several small items of appropria

tion for the upper tributaries of the Mississippi.

General Grant Coming.

Interest on the Five Per Cents.

The interest on the five per cent, funded loan of

1881 falls due to-day. Treasurer Gilfillan yesterday

mailed checks for the payment of the registered

interest. The number of checks is 9,000, represent-

Another Chie Man.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, a former resident of Lake

County, Ohio, has been selected by the President

for the position of collector of the port at Galves-

cessor in the House, is understood to be Mr. Shep-

Fort Myer Instead of Fort Whipple.

General Hazen, chief signal officer, has recom-

mended that the name of the school of instruction

for the Signal Service, now known as Fort Whip-

ple, be changed to Fort Myer, as a compliment to

The Population of Kausas.

The King is Coming.

Imitating Great Britain's Tactics.

The Boerforce is estimated at 5,000. The Ninety-second and Eighty-third Regiments landed here

yesterday amid great enthusiasm. They will pro-ceed to Pietermaritzburg to-day, whence they will

push forward to the front. The British troopshin

Tamar, with the Ninety-seventh Regiment on board, is expected here Tuesday next."

The Road to Mexico.

ALEANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.-Among the bills intro-

duced in the State Legislature to-day was one by

Mr. Asior to incorporate the Mexican Southern Rail-

Mr. Astor to incorporate the Mexican Solution Ran-road Company. It names as the first corporators U. S. Grant, Edwin D. Morgan, Mathias Romero, Forfiro Diaz, Miguel Castro, E. D. Adams, Jay Gould, Thomas Nickerson and others. The company may erect and operate railroads and telegraph lines in Mexico. The capital stock is \$10,000,000.

109,705; white, 952,056; colored, 42,910.

bonds of that denomination.

pard's chief backer.

bill is finally adopted by the committee.

The House Committee on Commerce continued

all "far-away consins,"

eight years, a fortune of half a million will be dis

Senators Wallace, Beck, and Booth, as a sub-

cover the case of this meritorious nomination.

ritories, \$10,000.

THE LATEST MOVE

TO COUNT THE ELECTORAL VOTE. traits in oil by Mr. Andrews and by Mrs. Fassett,

A Practical Abandonment of the Morgan Resolution-What the Democratic Senators in Caucus Have Decided To Do -An Entirely New Scheme.

have been much greater. It gave one a hun-Upon the Senate's adjournment yesterday afternoon the Democratic Senators assembled in caucus gering to go again, alone, and take them for the purpose of determining what course should | in at one's leisure. A poem, by Mrs. Nealy, was read by Colonel Clark, and the Swiss Quartette be pursued in regard to making arrangements for the count of the electoral votes next week. gave beautiful singing. These features were lost upon at least two-thirds of the audience who could

After some discussion it was unanimously decided, in the first place, that the dominant majority in the Senate will not consent to the estabishment of the precedent proposed by the Ingalls resolution, or of any similar negotiations deviating from the long-established practice of counting the electoral votes in joint convention of the two branches of Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives; secondly, that the resolution, now on the table of the Senate, declaring that the Vice-President has no constitutional autherity to count the electoral votes shall maker; Mrs. Claffin, accompanied by Miss Ashton, be called up at an early day (probably to-day) one of her young lady guests, who is a grandand pressed to passage at a continuous session, daughter of Goodrich, the historian, Mr. and running through the night, if necessary. Thirdly Mrs. Nordhoff, Miss Norcross, Mrs. Burrows, that the select committee on this subject shall re- Mrs. Dean, Representatives Fort, Lindsay, and port, and the majority in the Senate pass as soon | Dwight, with Mrs. Dwight; Mrs. Scidmore and Mr. as practicable (as a substitute for the Ingall's reso- George Scidmore, accompanied by three young lution), a concurrent resolution providing in sub- lady friends of Boston, who are guests at the Ebstance that the two Houses shall assemble in the bitt House-Miss Graves, Miss Rowe, and Miss Hol-Hall of the House of Representatives on the 9th | lingsworth; Mrs. Schayer, of Georgetown, author proximo; that lists of the electoral votes shall be of the interesting story, "Tiger Lily," lately pubmade by two or more tellers on the part of the lished in Scribner's Magazine; Dr. S. M. Burnett, an House, and one or more on the part of the Senate; etching of whose youngest son, little Vivian, was that the totals for each presidential and vice- one of the gems exhibited by Mr. Miller; Mrs. presidential candidate (excepting the votes east | Briggs, Major Lamphere, Mr. Kauffmann, besides for the State of Georgia seven days after the many interesting faces not often discerned in sotime prescribed by the Federal law) shall elety life at the Capital. be handed to the President of the Senate; and that he, as the presiding officer of attack of pleurisy, so that last evening, for the first the joint convention, shall announce the time in several days, he was able to leave his results in the same way in which the results home. were announced under similar circumstances in | The Travel Club, an institution of the social life the years 1819, 1857, and 1869, when the electoral at Mrs. Lockwood's, formerly Mrs. Rines', held its rotes of the States of Missouri, Wisconsin, and usual Monday evening session last night. The in the concurrent resolution that this hypothetical declaration shall be supplemented by an announcement by the presiding officer that "in any event James A. Garifeld and Chester A. Arthur have rereived a constitutional majority of all the electoral 1 wed. votes and are duly elected President and Vice-

This action on the part of the Democratic Senators is evidently the result of a consultation with of the House Committee on Agriculture, reported the House leaders, who, having become convinced to the House yesterday the agricultural appropria-

AS TO CONFIRMATIONS.

What Will Possibly be Done With Them At the Present Time.

The nomination of John W. Jacobus for United Frates marshal for the Southern District of New York completes the list of Federal appointments for that State to places to become vacant before the 4th of March. These are Haskell, postmaster at Albauy; Daniels, collector at Buffalo; Forster, district attorney for the Southern District, and

Whether any of these gentlemen will be conwhether any of these gentlemen will be con-firmed by the Senate is a question. Yesterday the Judiciary Committee resolved to postpone action upon all nominations now before them until Mon-day, the 14th of February. This is taken by the day, the 14th of February. This is taken by the gaugers of public opinion to mean the beginning of a policy such as that which characterized the elesing days of Andy Johnson's administration, when, it will be remembered, nominations without number were hung up in committee to await the inauguration of a Republican administration, Republican Senators seems to think that a similar state of affairs exists at the present writing, and the Democrats do not intend to do anything that will have a tendency to pour oil on the troubled waters upon which the administration finds itself in its closing hours gently rocking.

SWAYNE'S RETIREMENT.

A Pleasing Episode in the Supreme Court Room at the Capitol Yesterday. A meeting of the members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States was held in the court room at the Capitol yesterday morning to takenction on the retirement of Mr. Justice Swayne from the bench. Hon, Samuel Shellabarger was elected chairman and Mr. James H. McKenney, clerk of the court, secretary. A committee on resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. Phillip Phillips, of Alabama; George H. Williams, Oregon; Richard T. Merrick, District of Columbia; Elliott F. Shepard, New York, and J. Hubley Ashton, Pennsylvania, was appointed by the chairman, and they, through Mr. Phillips, reporied the following resolutions, which were

adopted: Resoired, That the members of the bar have learned, with deep regret, that, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Swayne, the time has arrived when he should retire from the labors and duties of the bench, which he has so long adorned.

Resolved, That at the conclusion of his long and

career, the bar deem it alike their duty and their privilege to express their senti-ments of sincere respect for Mr. Justice Swayne, which have been inspired by the large capacity the full and accurate learning, the patient and persistent investigation, the auxious desire to do It is by no means, settled, however, that these uslice, the genial and benevolent courtesy he has uniformly accorded to the members of the bar, which have distinguished him throughout the long period of his service on the bench of the Suprems

Resolved. That the Attorney-General be requested to present these resolutions to the court, and ask that they be entered on its minutes, and communicated to Mr. Justice Swayne. Subsequently Attorney-General Devens delivered

a pleasing speech, which was replied to by Chief Justice Waite, as follows: The resolutions of the bar and your remarks, Mr.

Attorney-General, are no more than is due to the recasion, and we take pleasure in directing that they be entered on our minutes. Judge Swayne that herd. took his seat here at the beginning of the late civil war, when the Chief Justice was considerably more than eighty years of age, and four out of five of the associates were bordering on seventy. He same fresh from a large and successful practice at he bar, and brought with him an unusual familiarity with adjudged cases, and settled habits of labor and research. As might be expected, he soon became one of the most useful members of the court, and took an active and leading part in its work. During the nineteen years his judicial lite, both public and constinutional law has been presented to the court in a great variety of phases, and each arcessive term brought its new cases and its con-equent new questions. What part he bore in this aportant service and how well he bore it is but thown in the pages of the twenty-seven volumes of our reports, which have been filedsince he came on the bench. Being favored with uninterrupted ood health and great capacity for endurance he has rarely been absent from his seat here or in the consultation coom when required, and never exept from necessity. His record as a judge is con-equently the record of the court during his serice, and in his voluntary refirement he can have the satisfaction of feeling that his judgments here and elsewhere have been as he believed to be If at times he differed from his associa could always give a reason for what he did. His couriesy of manner on and off the beuch will hever be forgotten, and he carries with him, as he haves the court, the esteem of every one of his as-ciates. It has been his good fortune to be not only of the law, but of general literature as well. He has always been a welcome guest wher-ever he has gone, and we hope he may live long to

micy the reputation he has won, the society of his aunity and friends, and the pleasures of his books.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL MENTION. The Supreme Justices' families and others re reiving calls on Monday had numerous visitors yesterday. Some ladies are making their second found of calls for the season, and there are many drangers sojourning here for social purposes to whom the Supreme Court calls are-as they are to here habitually here—an object of early interest. Much pleasure is expressed in view of the probable re-entry of Mrs. Stanley Matthews into Washngton life, this time in a permanent relation. Few ladies ever won such golden opinions in so thort a stay. The cologistic exercises in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the occasion of Judge swayne's retirement, were the feature of the day. A large attendance on the part of the bar, including many Congressmen, was noticeable. The new member of the court, Justice Woods, is one of the most judicial-looking figures on the bench. Judge Jere Elack, during his last visit here, being asked

what he thought of this appointment, said heartily: "I think well of it." Last evening the Washington Art Club had a trowded reception at their rooms in the Corcoran | judiciary committee,

building. The display of pictures included many QCEAN TO OCEAN.

PHELPS' REPLY TO BEAUREGARD

Relative to the Isthmus Ship Railway and the Nicaraguan Canal, in Which He Shows the Latter His Errors-Some Interesting Facts.

Captain S. L. Phelps, in replying to a recent let-

ter, says: "When a man in the position General Beauregard ecupies writes to Captain Eads concerning a matter of so much importance as the proposed ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the letter being for publication, it is presumed the writer has studied his subject in order to treat it with knowledge and matured judgment. Let us inquire how far he was informed, as shown in his

letter of the 25th instant. "The general states that it is estimated the road will cost \$75,000,000. How could be assert this, the answer of the Secretary of he interior to the knowing that no survey has been made on which engineers can base estimates? Such a railroad cannot follow the line surveyed for a ship canal, ing, the date of the resolution byg March 11, with its many curves, nor yet the one for the ordinary railroad now under construction. Captain Eads himself has never passed over the isthmus. That no confidence can be placed on the present statement of cost will better appear further on. The general should have admitted so much; for, if he did not know it, he is not qualified to write

upon the subject.

"He states that the sailing distance by way of Tehuantepec between New Orleans and San Francisco, as compared with that via Panama, would be less by 2,200 miles. The entire distance from New Orleans to Ventosa Bay, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, via Panama, is only 2,464 miles, and via Nicaragua it is 2,003 miles, while via the Tehuantepec route it is 982 miles. The distance from New York to San Francisco via Tehuantepec is 510 miles less than via Nicaragua. General is 510 miles less than via Nicaragua. General Beauregard states that the distance across the Isthmus is 140 miles, of which about 100 will be ship-railway and 40 miles river and lagoon navigation, with only two locks.

"The air-line distance across—ocean to ocean—is 143.5 miles. The ship-canal line, laid down on the most practicable route, is 179 miles long, 144 miles being canal and 25 miles of river (no lagoons) navigation, made navigable by heavy cuts, &c.

"The line of railroad across Tehuantepee now under construction is 185 miles in learning to the Nichigan were found to have been cast on days other than those fixed by the general law. The announcement, according to this proposed arrangement, would be a hypothetical declaration as to what would be the total for each candidate "if the votes of Georgia be counted" and "if the votes of Georgia be not counted;" but it is to be provided in the concurrent resolution that this hypothetical

Mrs. Lincoln, "Bessie Beech," will receive this evening at 615 H street. The literary programme is a medley, the guests who usually attend these receptions contributing something original or selected. From three to five minutes' time is allived.

The Agricultural Department BIII.

Representative Covert, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, reported to the House yesterday the agricultural appropriation in the House yesterday the agricultural appropriation bill. The aggregate amount of the bill is summit level, and 63 locks, each of 10.14 feet lift, in the House leaders, who, having become convinced of the utter impossibility of the adoption of the Morgan joint rule, take this means of ridding the mostly of preventing the following: For the purchase and distribution assembling of the joint convention required by the Constitution, and which could not be held if they connection with the manufacture of sugar from could be found for it as for the canal. The institution, and which could not be held if they connection with the manufacture of sugar from sorghum. \$15,000: for continuing investigations of the Indian General Beaurepard states them to be. In a below 700 feet. That this high table land is broken in surface lines is seen in General Barnard's rail way gradients, in which, from Jaltepec to Pacific tion with the Agricultural Department, \$10,000; for , the ascent is 1,346 feet, and descent 1,227 feet, the summit to be overcome, above the Pacific plains, being 593 fect. The hills along the route are numerous, very precipitous and conical in form, and of from 1,000 to 1,800 and more feet in elevation. Hence the changes in direction for the railway must be frequent, and the tern-tables re-It is Hon. Stanley Matthews' misfortune to have

Justice of the Supreme Court during the closing Now, a turn-table 500 feet to 600 across will be a days of an administration for which Democratic days of an administration for which Democratic nice affair to construct. It must be strong enough Senators have no respect, and toward which the to carry a ship and cargo weighing 10,000 to 12,000 tons, and the cars and cradles weighing as much more, while its own weight will be immense, the Republicans are decidedly lukewarm. No one elevation of the bow and stern of the ship. In other words, at some point the vessel would be hung at the bow and stern with the central part one foot off the cradies. In a change of fifty feet in ances, doubtful if an exception will be made to grade the central section would be five feet above the eradles; or, in either case, the ship might be held at the middle, both ends being off the cradles. Tilting tables 500 to 600 feet long to support 20,000 to 24,000 tons, besides their own enormous weight,

on a pivoting centre, is a device that ship-masters and Third Assistants Brady and Hazen, Sixth An-'It is well known that in the transportation of heavy and massive objects they practically rest on four points, and they do this, it matters not what carriers' division, in regard to the various items of the bill and sundry propositions for additions the care taken or the devices adopted to support Commander Gorringe found that the obe to the House amounts. The subcommittee agreed lisk, which weighs 219 tons and is sevenly feet long, could not, when in motion, be made to rest on all the shot arranged under it with the utmost care ments of minor importance. No addition was and upon beds adjusted with all possible me-chanical precision. He found also that paved made to the House item for the star service. The chanical precision. streets and several feet of overlying earth did not protect pipes and sewers from disaster under a bill is to be reported to the full committee next pressure not comparable to that involved in the

arriage of a large steamer over a railway.
"There are to be six lines of track or twelve rails, By the death at Albany, on the 23d instant, of according to General Beauregard. An ordinary freight train 500 feet long weighs, cars and freight, about 200 tons. Six such sections would then weigh about 1,200 tons, and would cover the tracks supporting a steamer 500 feet long. This steam-hip, with coal, cargo, &c., and the car, cradles, and devices to hold the ship would altogether weigh from 20,000 to 24,000 tons, or from seventeen to twenty times more than the freight train covering like area. But the ship is much the heaviest in her midship sections; consequently the road-bed in that portion would bear from twenty-five to \$70,000; Miss Quackenbush, of this city, about \$25,000, &c. The deceased lived in a style of econthirty times more than from the freight trains. These freight trains would have 528 wheels. A omy seldom practiced in our day. Her heirs are corresponding number of wheels to weight for the ship railway would require 10,000 wheels. To put so many wheels at a distance of three feet to centre would require sixty thils, each of 500 feet

in length. General Beauregard states that the propose twelve rails will bear a steamship, giving to each wheel the pressure allowed for the driving wheel The amount agreed upon for the improvement of of a locomotive engine. This is usually taken at the Mississippi River, as it now stands in the bill. five tons.

is \$1,000,000 for the Mississippi from Cairo to its The weight to be carried is twenty to twenty-four thousand tons, or 3.31 tons, or more, for each foot of rail. This would give a pressue of 10.02 tons mouth and \$600,000 from Cairo to its head-waters. and upward per wheel, placed three feet from amounts will not be subject to revision before the centre to centre. But the midship sections of the ship are much the heavier, and consequently the wheels there must bear still much more weight. I am afraid that subject has not been well studied; for here, too, comes in that practical difficulty created by the weight of the ship resting General Grant is expected to arrive in this city at four o'clock this afternoon. He will be a guest when being moved on the rails on four points of General Beale, and will spend several days here. General Beauregard states that the Nicaragua Canal will be 180 miles long. The total distance across is 173.57 miles, of which but 52.17 miles will He will then, it is stated, go to Mexico, where he has business in connection with the great through The remainder will be wide and free railroad project in which he is interested. During be a canal. river and lake navigation, in which steamship the trip it is probable that he will visit the silver

mines at Butopilas, operated by ex-Governor Shepmines at Butopilas, operated by ex-Governor Sh miles; it is 56.5 miles. He says there are to be twenty locks; the number is twelve, and one tide lock. He give the lake elevation at 128 feet; it i 107.3 feet. He states the estimated cost of the cana at \$100,000,000; it is \$41,163,839. "For various reasons the General finds that the expense of operating the ship railway will not exing \$3,921,860; the amount due on coupon bonds will swell Government interest payment to-day to "Now, we say that the safe estimates for cost of

canal or ship railway is to double engineers' esti-mated cost. In the case of the Nicaragua Canal this would give in round numbers \$82. \$5,870,628, being five per cent, on the \$469,000,000 of 100,000, and for the ship railway \$150,000,000, "If the receipts are \$10,000,000 and the expe fifty per cent, of the receipts, there would be \$5,000, 000 for profit, or a little over three per cent, on cost of the ship-railway.

"The cost of operating the Suez Canal, which is 100.15 miles long and subject to heavy dredging requirements, is 4,389,000 francs per annum, or, say. ton, Tex. Judge Taylor, General Garfield's sucin round numbers, \$900,000. The Nicaragua man ager can set apart \$1,000,000 to operate their 53.1 miles of canal, into which no blowing sands or sill will enter, and have remaining \$9,000,000 out of \$10,000,000 gross earnings to divide among stock-holders or, say, nine per cent. on \$100,000,000 cost, which is two and a half times more than the en-

The General writes very confidently as to the certhe memory of his predecessor, the late General tainty with which ship transportation by rail can be effected. I would remind him of the aphorium, 'A ship in the water is a structure of the graatest strength with the least weight; a ship out of the water is a structure of the least strength and greatsas complete as follows: Total, 995,966; male, est weight.' It is necessary, also, to remind him that no two vessels have the same form, and that 536,725; female, 459,241; native, 886,261; foreign, consequently the cradles must be used and fitted for each ship, that it may be supported in the man-ner the General thinks possible. Then the cargo is from thirty to forty feet deep within this weak structure of enormous weight (being out of water, King Kalakana, of Hawaii, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday with his suite, en route for the and the cradles and supports of which he makes mention must extend far up the vessel's sides, in-volving an enormously difficult structure, a heavy one, and a very costly one. Eastern States and Europe. He expects to spend some time in Washington.

When all is ready to accurately support the ship in a given position, the adjustment is lost as soon as motion begins, because the very cradles them-London, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch from Durban to the Times says; "The night previous to the recent encives will not rest on the same lines from moment gagement between the Boers and Sir George Colley the Boers impressed into their service Bushmen and Hottentots and compelled them to fight. "The opportunities for supporting a vessel at ab-solute rest in a dry dock, it might be supposed, would protect her from injury. Yet the weight of testimony of ship-builders, owners, and under-writers is that when cargo and all weight has o moment.

been removed before docking, vessels are more of less injured in dock. "The bed of a ship railway must be a perfect plane, not possible to attain anywhere, and certainly not in a mountainous country, for a road where curves are impossible. What kind of a show would a filling stand with some twenty thousand tons moving over it in the rainy season, at which time the earth everywhere in that locality be

comes saturated with rain? I cannot believe the General had quite calmly considered the problem he was dealing with.
"It is in order to ask him why take all the hazards may erect and operate railroads and telegraph lines in Mexico. The capital stock is \$10,000,000.

At the request of Mr. Astor, the bill was sent to the judiciary committee.

Indian Territory. After commenting upon the temenths' delay in Senate resolution directing himo urnish full information in his Department exceping the kill-

BIG SNAKE'S D.TH.

The Ponca Indian Affairs seussed in the

Senate-Scuator Daw Charges.

Yesterday, in the Senate, Mr. wes, pursuant to

notice, addressed the Senate un the killing of

Big Snake, the Ponca chief, bynited States sol-

diers in the office of the agent che Poncas in the

1880, and that of the response, Ja Ary 5, 1881, and upon the fact that the Departmer while excusing the delay on the ground of inadrtence, did not, even at the latter date, deem it with while to express an opinion upon the murde, Mr. Dawes said the Secretary had stated that the aswer had already been given to the Ponea counttee, and his Commissioner of Indian Affairs had scrted it had been given nine months before the sponse, and had more than intimated that the ppers containing it had been purposely lost by ill committee, while it was ostensibly still seek & for the information. Mr. Dawes asserted of these state-ments had no foundation in fit. No answer had been made to the committee, jough its mem-bers had repeatedly reminded thendian Bureau of the fact.

Upon the subject-matter Mr. Da s said that Big Snake, with his brother, Staning Bear, had proven a serious obstacle to the extring from the Poneas at the point of the bayof their consent to leave the home of their fathers; ind that as the influence of these two Indians with their associates was great, and they could not ecorrupted by promises nor moved by threats, the neavy hand of the Government and hear leid and the services. the Government and been laid pon them and had never been taken off, one of them having fallen in the conflict and the other being now an exile whom the Government was attempting to of Michigan, elicited the following reply: stape into submission. He gave a etailed account or the banishment and repeated arests of the two chiefs, as also of the unparallelel espionage to which they had been suffected, culminating in the murder. The agent at whose hands the maltreatment had genrred, upon the pretense that he feared/bodily harm, appealed to the Interior Department for soldiers to arrest and imprison Big Snake br life, and this

whose request the work was undertaken which | think all the Democratic members of the House, or resulted in this cowardly, willful murder, had not | perhaps even a majority of them, expect that even taken any notice of it. The agent was not | the rule will be used to give the color of even consured for his part in it, though afterward law to the opposition or hindrance of the discharged because it was found he had been in cleetoral count, but I firmly believe that some of accurate in his accounts. After denouncing this | the Democrats in the House earnestly desire to treatment of the Indian as inkuman and un- have some authority under the rule or color of law American, Mr. Dawes concluded by presenting, as to hinder or prevent the electoral count in favor an offset to the Ponca Indian petition from the In- of Garneld, or to compel terms if the count is perterior Department for the sale of the old reserva- mitted. For myself, I believe now, as I have altion, a protest from Standing Beat and thirty-one | ways believed, that the power to open and count others against the sale, claiming the lands as their the votes and declare the result is vested in the own; that they cannot be disjoied of without President of the Senate, and with that belief I optheir consent; that their desire is to live on the posed and voted against the Electoral Commission, lands, and asking to be reimbured for fireir por- as I vote and oppose this joint rule or any other tion of annuities, &c. SENATOR LOGAN'S REPLY.

partment in the remarks just made, eulogized the | should be taken by Congress on this subject, it general management of late years as having been amendment to the people or by the enactment of as honest, capable, fair, and just as that of any a well-considered law regulating the matter." other Department of the Government.

Mr. Dawes denied that a single word had ever of that Department. But the mystery for that and prevention are too numerous to make it possilived under the flag.

dian agent whom that Senator had denounced as | many influential Democratic papers sustain the cowardly was a man whom he knew to be person- Republicans and condemn the action of the Demoally above reproach, and who served four years in | crats, and a large majority of the people of all parthe army. Assuming that the killing was not jus- ties in the North do the same, Upon that judgment tifiable, he thought the most that could be said about it was that the agent had undertaken a plan for the arrest of the Indian the result of which was unintentional.

Mr. Kirkwood said he would ask to submit some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes to-morrow.

Hurricanes, Floods, Eruptions. San Francisco, Jan. 31.-A dispatch from Sacranento says: The levee is broken three miles be

low this city in two places, and much damage to farms and orchards will follow. The water is backing up toward the city. The levees around the city are all right, and no danger is apprehended. A number of extensive crevasses have occurred on the opposite side of the river, in Yolo County, and much damage is reported. The losses at present are roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. The river is twenty-six feet above low-water mark,

the highest point ever before attained.

A Portland dispatch says a hurricane swept over Puyallup Valley, Washington County. The Northern Pacific Railway was obstructed by windfalls, buildings were unroofed, and in some instances destroyed Mount Baker is increasing in violence.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS,

Major Clarence Mauck, of the Fourth Cavalry, died at San Antonio, Texas, on the 25th instant. A dispatch from Fort Steele says: "Captain Joseph Lawson, Third Cavalry, died last night of Fleet Engineer F. M. Gunnell has been detached

from the Asiatie station; will return home without waiting for his relief.

land on Ayrault street, Newport, and will erect a | they are so well satisfied of the fact that they want handsome cottage there. The Yantic left Portsmouth, Va., this morning

on her search for the waterlogged vessel reported as in the track of ocean steamers. A cablegram received at the Navy Department yesterday announces the safe arrival of the United States steamer Alliance at Havana with all well There are no vacancies in the assistant paymas-

ters' corps of the navy. Several young men are, however, being examined with a view to ascer-taining if they are qualified for the position should Captain K. R. Breese, as a member of the Phila-

delphia harbor commissioners, February 15, has been ordered to relieve Captain Raiph Chandler, wdo is ordered to command the Minnesota. Cantain S. B. Luce from the command of the Minne-sota, February 15, and placed on waiting orders. Quartermaster-General Meigs has lately written

clouds. "I thought at the time," says General Meigs, "that the clouds (mists for those who pre-fer the term) saved our army a good many lives, and was a great assistance to it in carrying the The Ashuelot is wintering at Tientsin. Repairs on the Monocaey are progressing very satisfactorily. The Palos is still at Shanghai, and remains

there for the present. Affairs in China are quiet,

The Russian admiral with a part of his fleet is at Najasaki, the remainder at Yokohama. The health of the officers and men in the United States squadron is excellent. The Tennessee, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wyman, arrived at Port Spain, Trinidad, January 3. Hearing of yellow fever, no communication was held with the port. On the 6th she sailed from Port Spain, and arrived at St. Croix, West Indies, on the 10th. The latter place was reported healthy, but yellow fever and small-pox exist at St. Thomas.

for Jamaica. Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the United leave that port for Hong Kong January 4, arriving there about the 26th. The Swatara would leave Yokohama January 2 for Kobe, Japan, and after a two weeks' stay proceed to Najasaki. The Aleri was still at Hong Kong ready for immediate ser-

The Tennessee would leave St. Croix on the 17th

THREE INTERVIEWS.

pared with that by way of Niegua, where the Creator has put in man's reach timest complete means for a cheap, easily-consited, safe, and economical transportation by we of ships from ocean to ocean? Such a device a ship railway might be resorted to as an exament were the question one of construction of analor railway over the mountains of Tehuante, there being no other possible route for a cane. This is not the case. INGALLS, CONGER, AND M'MAHON

case.

"The exit of sailing vessels into Gulf of Mexico at Coatzacoalco is a danges and bad one, going far to overcome for them tiltile gain in distance between New York and S Francisco. This little gain in distance as resp the northwest coast trade is lost in the trade the west coast of South America, which would go up to Tehuantepec at all, while the learagua Canal would secure it." On the Electoral Count-What is Thought of the Morgan Resolution - Both Sides of the Question Presented-Something About the Joint Rule.

"Senator," said a REPUBLICAN representative to the senior Senator from Kansas yesterday, "in the event of a failure by both branches of Congress to agree upon a rule for counting the electoral votes what will happen?"

"As one member of the Senate," replied Mr. Ingalls, "I shall attend in person on the 9th of February, for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the electoral votes by the Vice-President, who is, under the Constitution, the custodian of the certificates, and I shall do what I can to have as many of my Republican brethren present as possible. I offered a resolution in reference to counting the votes after consultation with various gentlemen, who agreed with me that it was time to take some steps for the purpose of providing for the joint meeting of the two houses on the second Wednesday in February, as provided by law. I was not unaware that such a proposition should properly emanate from the Democrats, they being in a majority in the Senate. But as they had done nothing, and as they were already committed to the course indicated in the Morgan resolution, it was thought best that the movement should be made by some mittee of three Senators to meet a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives for of agreeing on some one man to present as the this purpose. I have no doubt, however, that the | choice of the State, but no unanimity was reached, electoral vote will be duly and peaceably counted on the day designated by statute, and that Garfield | Garfield, although it is understood that John C. and Arthur will be declared to have been elected New is the choice of the majority. President and Vice-President of the United States." A similar question addressed to

SENATOR-ELECT CONGER,

"The Republicans did believe when this rule came to them from the Senate last session the object of it was to control the count of the electoral votes in the interest of and for the benefit of the Democratic party, whatever might have been the result of the election. Since the election, and since it is conceded on all hands that Garfield has been elected, the Republicans see no reason for pressing a rule of this kind unless it is to enable quiry. The cowardly agent their beguiled the in some manner to prevent the declaration of Garthe peaceable character of their chief, and the Indeed in all parts of the country, believe that seopinion of the agent, who subscenently made an | rious mischief is threatened, and will sustain the investigation, that it was "a cowardly, will- Republicans of the House in the exercise of all murder." The Interfor Department, at legal means to prevent its adoption. I do not measure which shall put in the power of the House to determine the question of presidential Mr. Logan, replying to what he thought might | electors until it is submitted to them of the terms be construed as a reflection upon the Interior De- of the constitutional provisions; and if any action course of the head of that Department and its | should be either by submitting a constitutional

'Can you defeat the passage of the joint rule?" "The Republicans of the House," said Mr. Confallen from his lips in disparagement of the gen- ger, "do not intend to permit the passage of the eral policy of the Indian Department or its head. joint rule. The Democrats, in my opinion, will not On the contrary, except as to this particular trans- be able to secure a quorum for such a purpose, and action, he had frequently commended the course if they should, parliamentary modes of resistance reason was only the greater that no effort had been | ble for even a quorum to pass the rule if the Remade to remove the stain put upon its record in publicans consider it their duty to prevent its pasthis matter with reference to one of the most sage. The Republicans have submitted their acpeaceable and honorable bands of men that ever | tion to the judgment of the people, and are satisfied with the verdiet. The entire Republican press Mr. Plumb, replying to Mr. Dawes, said the In- of the country, most of the independent press, and we are willing to rest and meet the question as we have done heretofore whenever the Democrats in Congress see fit to renew the trouble." With a view to getting the Democratic side of

the same question, one of the staff of THE REPUB-LICAN called upon HON, JOHN M'MAHON,

of Ohlo, last night, and asked that recognized leader of the party if he thought the Democrats would be able to put the electoral count resolutions through in case the Republicans continued their tactics of opposition?

"Not in the face of a united and continued resistance," replied Mr. McMahon.

"You say united resistance. Don't you think they are united on this?" "They are apparently united now, but how it

will be when it comes to a question of having no method of counting the votes I don't know." "It is asserted by some of them that they make this opposition now for the reason that they fear the Democratic zeal displayed in the pressing of the passage of this rule has concealed behind it A Victoria dispatch says that the eruption of an ulterior purpose of in some way interfering with

the peaceful inauguration of General Garfield." "A guilty conscience makes cowards of them all," said Mr. McMahon. "Having once stolen the presidency, they are too quick to believe everybody else capable of the same thing. If we had the supreme control of all the Departments of the Government, with the power to count in a man who had not been elected, there is no public sentiment in our party that would back us up, as in

theirs in committing a theft. There isn't a Democratic member on the Democratic side-not one-Rear-Admiral Worden has purchased a piece of but what concedes the election of Garfield, and to count him in instead of having the Vice-President do it. I have no respect for the intelligence of the Republicans if there be one who believes that the Democrats contemplate any tricks. As for the man who asserts it without believing it, of | mittee, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. course we know what he is "

"Why, then, so strenuously press the question to ettlement at this time?" asked the interviewer. "Because it is absolutely impossible to escape the question. In the counting of the vote an important question arises as to what will be done with the vote of the State of Georgia. Any objection raised in the joint convention to counting the vote of this State precipitates the question at once. Then who shall settle it? The two houses or the Vice-President? If some rule is not laid down for the guidance of the joint convention, confusion nay arise upon this very point, in case the Vice a letter to confirm the statement that Hooker | President claims the right to count or reject the fought the battle of Lookout Mountain above the vote. For us to permit the Vice-President to exercise the power of determining a disputed question is to surrender the question of 1884 and put the Presidency in the control of one man, instead of the two houses. The question can't be kept out of this count, and had better be settled in advance than to hazard the confusion and danger arising from a squabble in the joint convention. "What danger does such a squabble involve?"

"The danger of meeting a large and an unmai body having no law or rules to guide or control it, with a vital question of power to settle as between a majority of that body itself and the presiding officer who would seek to control it. I don'tof course, mean physical danger, but the probable danger of the dissolution of such a joint convention if the Vice-President undertook to claim a power which it was thought he did not possess." What would be the effect of a dissolution of the convention without making the count?"

"I don't say that the convention is literally to dissolve without finishing the count. If no con-States naval force on the Asiatic station, reports to vention was held, or that convention was dissolved the Department from Shanghai, on board the Rich- | before its work was completed, General Garfield March, and he would not encounter any resistance in any shape or form from any Democrat that I know of. Nothing in this contest is intended to prevent his being Mr. Hayes' successor under any circumstances. We know that he is to be President.

So far as I am concerned, in any view I would prefer to see Mr. Garfield counted in regularly by the two Houses and declared elected; but as a mere partisan, if his friends want to see him go in irregularly and without the forms of law I can ON have no special objection. I have long been persnaded of the disorderly and revolutionary tendencies of the Republican party. If by extraordinary obstruction of legislation they produce confusion when there is no desire for confusion upon our part they will be adding only another evidence of their disregard of law, and conservative men will hope that the country will finally be persuaded that they mean to hold possession of the Government, whether chosen or not, either through fraud, corruption, or force. Mr. Hayes went in by fraud, Mr. Garfield was elected by corruption, and

electoral count resolutions? "I do not know. None has been agreed upon. Constitution; and for one, I would be willing to make any concession necessary to bring that about except the surrender of the right of the two Houses o determine all disputed questions. Both Houses

being Democratic, it would be disgraceful for us

to permit a precedent fraught with so much dan-

ger to the country and so contrary to our notions

of what is right, to be established." Indianians at Mentor. CLEVELAND, Offio, Jan. 31.-The Indiana party returned from Mentor this afternoon, and after supper took special cars for home. The gentlemen expressed themselves as delighted with their hour's Republican Senator, in order to give those Demo- | stay at General Garfield's house and charmed with crats who were in favor of the orderly counting of him. The Hon. Ben Harrison, as spokesman, the electoral vote an opportunity to unite with the stated that the object of their visit was to acquaint Republicans in accomplishing that result. I have General Garfield with the sentiment of been assured that the committee to which my Indiana: that that State should be represolution was referred will report early this week resented in the Cabinet. General Garfield a measure providing for the joint meeting of Con- replied courteously, expressing his appreciagress. Should they not do so, I shall offer another tion of Indiana's worth and work, but he was resolution asking for the appointment of a com- non-committal on Cabinet matters. Previous to going to Mentor the party consulted with the view

> and so nobody's name was mentioned to General The Ballot at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 31.—The thirteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, but

there was not a majority of all the members present. The following is the vote: Oliver, 42; Wal-lace, 37; Grow, 32; MacVeagh, 2; Phillips, 2; Baird, ; Hewitt, 1. Adjourned until to-morrow. A Big Bluse in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 51,—Beth Falen Baptist Church, corner Broad and Spruce streets, a handsome structure, costing \$187,000, including the organ, and Horticultural Hall, costing nearly \$100,000, were destroyed by fire early this morning. atrocious request was complied with without in- the Democracy to hinder or prevent the count, and The flames communicated to the residence of Edward Maule, 1409, adjoining the church. The back buildings were destroyed and the front was deluged with water, causing a loss of \$10,000. No. 1411 Spruce street, occupied as a bearding-house by Miss Mary E. Stamons, was builty damaged by water. The interior of 1402, owned and occupied by Thomas S. Fernon, was ruined, causing a loss of \$15,000. Nos. 1404 and 1406, occupied respectively by Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Glimore, were badly damboth Hortfeultural Hall and the church were in ruins, and a portion of the walls of the latter had fallen. The total loss by the fire will reach \$250,000,

International Copyright. London, Jan. 31.-A meeting of the English committee of the International Literary Association, Mr. William Blanchard Jerrold, the Journalist, presiding, considered a communication from the Board of Trade addressed to Mr. Jerrold in regard to a copyright convention with the United States. Mr. Jerrold submitted a draft of the proposal for an international copyright treaty which the United States Government forwarded to the British government, together with amendments to the draft that a conference of English authors and publish ers be immediately summoned to express their opinion on the American proposal and British amendments, and that a prospectus be issued.

King Kalakaun on Another Trip. San Francisco, Jan. 31,-King Kalakaua, who is now here, states that the object of his trip is for the purpose of visiting the different Asiatic and European nations, with the view of finding out the most leasible means of attracting a desirable class of immigrants to his island to take the place of the natives, who seem doomed to extinction within a comparatively short time. The king does not favor Chinese immigration, nor do the people want them. He will leave by the next steamer for favor Chinese

North Carolina Railroad Accident. Greensborough, N. C., Jan. 31,-A freight train on the North Carolina Railroad going east, consisting of eighteen cars, including a passenger coach, was wrecked one mile south of Gibsonville at nine o'clock last night. The engine and twelve cars left the track, going down an embankment eight feet high. Conductor Halsey and Fireman Harning were instantly killed. Engineer Murphy had his left arm broken and was badly scalded. The passengers escaped without injury. The cause of the accident is not known.

Thomas Carlyle Slowly Sinking. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "We learn that Thomas Carlyle is believed to be slowly sinking. One of his most intimate friends saw him yesterday, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Carlyle recognized him. He has passed a quiet night, but is very weak."

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

the city. Eighteen inefficient clerks were dropped in the Census Office vesterday. Senator Conkling has gone to New York, and will return on Thursday,

Secretaries Sherman and Goff have returned to

William T. Marvel has been commissioned postmaster at Melson, Talbot County, Maryland. Mary Anderson was to-day appointed keeper of he light-house at Round Island, Miss. This is not

Lizzie I. Hall, of Camp Creek, Virginia, and Solo- House yesterday. mon Jennings, of Peach Bottom, Va., have been commissioned postmasters. A new post-office has been established at Elkton Rockingham County, on the Shenandosh Rail road, and James H. Shipp been made postmaster. The President has nominated John W. Jacobus

to be United States marshal for the Southern Dis-triet of New York. Mr. Jacobus is another anti-Among the President's callers yesterday were

Senators Morrill, Logan, and Bruce, and Representatives Keifer, Hawley, Ketcham, Bayne, Le-Fevre, Chalmers, Bisbee, and Hiscock. A land patent for the Posoline Rancho, comprising 1.696 acres in Santa Clara County, California, was issued by the Land Office yesterday to Messrs. Robert Walkinshaw, Thomas Campbell, and Lope:

G. A. Fox, as storekeeper and gauger, Second District of Georgia; W. L. Latham, storekeeper and auger, Fifth District of Kentucky, and Milton Thrailkill, storekeeper. First District of Indiana

have been appointed Major Frank Alfriend, formerly of Richmond, has resigned his position as clerk of the Commerce Committee of the Senate, and a son of Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, chairman of the com-At a meeting of the House Commerce Committee

last night, \$25,000-was added to the appropriation item in the river and harbor bill for the improve-ment of Boston harbor, making \$100,000 in all for rules of civilized warfare. Sir George Colley teleitem in the river and harbor bill for the improve that city, and \$150,000 for the Baltimore harbor. The Senate Elections Committee vesterday had up as witnesses the foreman of the Government Printing-Office and the man who has charge of afidential documents, but neither of them could throw any light on the publication

Mr. Dwight, of New York, introduced into the Honse vesterday a bill to compensate persons en- At 3:30 a. m. the house is still in session. The House yesterday a bill to compensate persons ena the railway mail service for injuries received while in the discharge of their duties, and to pay their legal representatives in cases of death sulting from such injuries.

The Post-Office Department yesterday awarded Dakota and Indian Territories. Blds for similar service in Virginia and West Virginia were closed, but owing to the number of bidders it will be fully three weeks before the awards are made.

There will be a meeting at the Department of State to-day of the International Sanitary Conference. The conference will last two months at least before its work is completed. It is possible that it will not finally adjourn until the end of next summer. The work before it is being gotten into such shape as warrants the expectation of

something practical being done. Mr. O'Reilley's bill introduced in the House yesterday provides that no telegraph company shall charge more for the transmission and delivery of any message than was charged on the 1st of January, 1881, by the American Union Telegraph Company for the same distance; imposes a fine of \$500 for every violation of this provision, and declares that this act shall be in force from and after its

The President has approved the following bills Placing General Ord on the retired list, with the mond. December 28 last, that the Richmond would | would still probably be President on the 4th of | rank of major-general: allowing telephone com-

A DISTRICT DEBATE

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Provisions of the Bill Explained-Replacement of Wooden Pavements - Hospitals, School Buildings, and Charltable Institutions - Matters of Interest.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the House yesterday while in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Converse, of Ohio, in the chair. The appropriation recommended is \$3,252, they may have to inaugurate his successor by 994, being \$152,000 less than the amount appropriated last year, and \$80,000 less than the estimates "What is the Democratic programme as to the of the District Commissioners.

Mr. Cobb briefly explained the provisions of the bill. There was appropriated for the erection of If I was asked for counsel, I would advise that the school-buildings \$170,000, or \$70,000 more than was Democrats do everything in their power to further appropriated in the bill of last year. This \$70,000 the electoral count on the day appointed in the was to be expended in the erection of a high-school upcg part of square 446, which was agreed by all to 52 a desirable location. There were three other school-houses to be creeted at a cost altogether of \$100,000.

Mr. Hunton regarded the amount appropriated by the bill for the replacement of the rotten wooden pavements as utterly inadequate. There were seven-teen miles of these rotten wooden pavements in the District, which, if they were not soon replaced, would not only become impassable, but would spread disease throughout the city. It was, in his opinion, improper to take the money which should be expended in renewing the pavements and use it in the erection of four school buildings, one of which was to cost \$50,000. Referring to the appropriation of \$60,000 to the appropriati priation of \$80,000 for the support of the indigent in-sane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane, he contended that Con-gress had no right to tax the citizens of the District for the support of that hospital, which was entirely under Federal supervision. But even admitting that right, he could not understand why the appropriation had been raised to \$50,000 from \$37,000 appropriated for the current year. He criticised the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reducing the appropriation for repairing streets, county roads, and sewers, asserting that it was im-portant that the amount asked by the Commission-

was a fair and equitable one. In relation to the Government Hospital for the Insane, he stated that the report submitted by Dr. Godding recom-mended the appropriation of \$86,000 for the support of the indigent in ane of the District of Co-lumbia, and that the committee had cut it down

a \$80,000. The bill was then read by sections for amend-Mr. Hunton moved to increase the appropriation for the replacement of pavements from \$15,000 to

Mr. Robeson advocated the adoption of the amendment. Was the House willing for \$1.0,000 to go back on the regulate estimates of the District Commissioners, who had neither personal or politi-

cal interest on the question, and to leave the citi-sens of Washington without remedy, shaply be-cause those citizens had no votes?

The amendment was adopted—88 to 59.

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment providing that of that \$500,000, \$225,000 shall be paid out of the United States Treasury. Kuled out on a point of order.

Mr. Hunton offered an amendment decreasing the appropriation for the support of the indigent insame of the District in the Government Hospital from \$60,000 to \$47,000. Mr. Neal advocated the amendment. It would be a gross abuse upon the people of the District if more than \$37,000 were appropriated. The amend-

ment was rejected—23 to 49.
On motion of Mr. Hunton, an amendment was agreed to authorizing the board of trustees of the reform school to use the balance of the fund due them by the trustees of Jay Cooke & Co. for the erection of workshops.

Mr. Hunton raised a point of order against that portion of the bill making an appropriation of \$27,000 for maintaining the District jail. The point of order was overruled, whereupon Mr. Hunton

ved to strike out the clause. Rejected-ayes, 4: noes, 92-no quorum. The committee then rose, having concluded the leration of five of the twenty-three pages of

PROTESTING AGAINST THE CODE. A memorial was presented to the Senate yesterday signed by Messrs, J. L. Barbour, J. A. Baker, W. G. Metzerott, and T. E. Waggaman, a committee representing the Citizens' Protective Association, in resenting the Chizens Protective Association, in which objection was made to certain features of the bill to "establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia," as passed by the House of Representatives. The memorialists conceded the power of Congress to impose and collect the taxes, but stated that it should be done in a manner the least obnoxious, oppressive, and injurious to the interests of the people of the District. Objection is made to the oposed plan of taxation because it assesses and taxes invisible, incorporal, and intangible property, and to its inquisitorial and coercive enactments. In lieu thereof the license system is recommended, as it has long been tried and found pro-

fuctive of excellent results. The memorial concludes as follows: "Whereupon your memorialists most respectfully, but carnestly, ask that your honorable body will make such changes in and amendments to the pending code as will render it in accord with the sound principles of taxation as taught by the most eminent writers of this and the last century; in harmony with the wishes of our people, and consistent with the long established principles of justice, and, in such an event, your memorialists confidently predict that the full amount of taxes to be borne by the people of the District of Columbia, under the existing system, will be both cheerfully and promptly paid."

OTHER MATTERS IN CONGRESS. A delegation of school trustees appeared before the Senate District Committee and talked over the sections of the District code relating to public schools. The committee refused to recede from their action in striking out the clause for compul-sory education. The trustees recommended that a board of nine trustees be created by the code, which was agreed to by the committee. mittee also agreed to retain the present school divisions; that the superintendents should be ap-pointed by the Commissioners on their own responsibility; that the school age should remain as at present from six to seventeen; that the trustees shall recommend the erection as well as re-pairs of school buildings.

The Senate committee yesterday agreed to report favorably Senator Rollins' bill, remitting taxes and penalties due on church property prior to 1874.

The House District Committee yesterday agreed to report favorably a resolution making inauguration day a legal holiday; also, to request an appro-priation of \$15,000 for Howard University, and iso to urge the passage of the bill appropriating \$117,000 for enlarging the City Hall building.
The bill to incorporate the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company was introduced in the

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Gladsione's Explanations-What is Now Bothering Great Britain. Loxpox, Jan. 31.-In the House of Commons to

day Mr. Gladstone said the dissatisfaction existing in Great Britain at the exclusive occupation of the House with Irish affairs had not escaped the attention of the government, who would eventually propose such steps as they may think advisable. Mr. Gladstone declared that the debate on the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland should commence the day following the first reading, which he certainly expects at this sitting.
Mr. Johnson, solicitor-general for Ireland, said

the government had no knowledge, official or otherwise, as to how the jurors were divided in the state trial at Dublin, and has no intention to grant a new trial of the traversers, Right Honorable Hugh C. Childers, see

Right Honorable Hugh C. Childers, secretary of state for war, replying to questions, said that 2,504 officers and men from India had already arrived in Natal, and that by the 10th of February 4,500 reinforcements altogether will have arrived there. He said there were 4,100 troops scattered over the Transvaal before the war. After the receipt of the news of Sir George Colley's reverse, Mr. Childers says he arranged for further reinforcements, but that Sir George Colley telegraphed they were not necessary. The Boers, the secretary says, will be treated according to the graphs that the Boers behaved with perfect cour-tesy and committed no outrages. In the House to-night debate on Mr. Forster's

II was resumed Mr. Lewis, Moderate Conservative member for ondonderry, strenuously supported the measure. Mr. Charles Russell, Liberal member for Dunand Mr. Aleck Sullivan, Home-Rule member

sh members having declined to allow a on the motion for the introduction of Mr. Forster's bill. Last night it was arranged that the house sit continuously until the bill is read the first time. The supporters of the bill will be divided into relays, and the debate will be continued until ontracts for star route service in Nebraska and all the Home Rulers have exhausted their right to

Mr. Eagan, of the Land League, has returned from Paris and gone to Loudo The De Lesseps Company Meet.

Lonnon, Jan. 31.-A dispatch from Paris to the Times says: The report which Count M. de Lessens will read to-day (Monday) at the first constituted meeting of the Panama Canal Company states that the subscriptions resulted in applications for 1,209, 609 shares, of which France subscribed for 994,308 shares. Seventy engineers, superintendents, and doctors have been sent to the Isthmus. Steam engines have been ordered, which will permit of the employment of a number of day laborers, not to exceed eight thousand. The entire capital reexceed eight thousand. The entire capital fe-quired amounts to 600,000,000 frames, only 300,000, 000 frames of which have been called up, the re-mainder to be covered by the issue of obligations. PARIS, Jan. 31.—The meeting of the Panama Canal

Company to-day was largely attended. Stock to the amount of 317,000 francs was represented. The report of M. De Lesseps was read. It seeks to show that the Nicaraguan Canal is practically an impossibility of the complete agreement has ity. It declares that a complete agreement has been arrived at with the United States in regard